

Established 1887

Shultz Will Visit Russia, Reopen Parley on Trade

By the mere fact of being re-
printed in the official press, some

North Vietnamese helped us and the Americans also let them know quite clearly that if they helped

Mr. Chou's report concentrated

Lin Piao

When portrayed the situation as
the fight between the socialist sys-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

By the mere fact of being re-
printed in the official press, some

Oxygen Running Out

Rescue Craft Has Problems In Bid to Save 2 in Mini-Sub

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 31.—An attempt to rescue two men trapped for more than two days in a midge submarine on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean ran into a snag tonight.

A sister submarine attempting to drag a heavy lifting cable about 1,400 feet down to the stranded craft was forced to return to the surface as one of its sections became flooded.

But the two British crewmen inside the Pises III with their oxygen supply slowly running out were reported in good physical condition and in "very good spirits." They were said to have enough oxygen to last till midday tomorrow.

A message from the coordinator of an international rescue operation 100 miles off the southwest coast of Ireland reported the two men were "all right."

The message from Comdr. Peter Messervy, a veteran submarine officer, came from the mother ship after a report that the two-man crew was in grave danger.

Earlier, a port official in Cork said harbor authorities had received a message from the John Cabot, a back-up ship, asking for a doctor.

He said the message read: "Both men trapped in small sphere. High temperature. Both delirious. Risk of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) poisoning and oxygen starvation. Message ends."

But a spokesman for Cork harbor control later said they had not received any such message.

A third midge submarine was alongside the Pises III about 1,400 feet below the surface, acting as a beacon.

It had found the trapped submarine shortly after midday after an extensive search through the dark, muddy waters aided by singing from the two crewmen, Roger Chapman and Roger Mallinson.

"They were singing for their lives," an official said of the play used to look electronic tracking equipment onto the sub.

The sub, owned by Vickers Oceanic Ltd., sank Wednesday morning. It had been laying a transatlantic cable when a tow rope snapped, sending it plunging into the mud.

Swedish Doctor Notes Crises King Survived

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Aug. 31. (Reuters).—A doctor attending King Gustaf VI Adolf, who is fighting for his life in a hospital here, said today that the 90-year-old monarch was "probably medically unique."

Dr. Albert Broome made the remark at a press conference when he noted that the king had survived several crises over the past few years following major stomach surgery.

Dr. Broome said the king spent a quiet night but was still receiving blood transfusion to offset internal bleeding.

Chou Says Lin Piao Wanted Mao Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

tem and the backward productive system, a view that Mr. Chen had held since the eighth party congress in 1956.

"Efforts to Save Him"

Only after his efforts were frustrated did Mr. Lin grudgingly accept Mr. Mao's line, Mr. Chou said. Apparently the setback rankled, for "in spite of the admonishments, rebuffs and efforts to save him by Mao and the Central Committee," he began plotting against Mr. Mao's life, Mr. Chou said.

Mr. Chou announced that China would soon convene the fourth National People's Congress. The congress, which elects China's government leaders, has not met in more than eight years.

The premier's report, adopted by the congress, gave formal party endorsement to Mr. Chou's foreign policy moves, which have broadened Peking's diplomatic links, especially with regard to the United States. It noted that Chinese-American relations had "been improved to some extent."

The report also took note of the normalization of relations between China and Japan and said friendly contacts between the Chinese people and the people of other countries were "more extensive than ever."

"Assist and Support"

"We assist and support each other, impelling the world situation to continue to develop in the direction favorable to the people of all countries," the report said.

Mr. Chou said the West always wanted to "urge the Soviet revisionists eastward to divert the peril toward China," and this would be fine so long as all was quiet in the West.

"China is an attractive piece of meat coveted by all," he said. "But this piece of meat is very tough and for years no one has been able to bite into it. It is even more difficult now that Lin Piao the 'super-spy' has fallen."

The report dealt extensively with the "ambitions of the two hegemonic powers," the United States and the Soviet Union, and said they were finding the going tougher and tougher. The United States was subjected to less criticism than the Soviet leaders, whose acts were said to have exposed their "ugly features."

On relations between China and the Soviet Union, Mr. Chou said the Chinese were "not to be deceived or cowed." At the same time he reiterated China's stand that the controversy on matters of principle should not hinder the normalization of relations between Peking and Moscow while their boundary dispute should be

Relatively Moderate Terms Asked for 2 Soviet Dissidents

(Continued from Page 1)

expressions of confusion attributed to ordinary citizens probably also reflected thinking in the Soviet leadership.

Division Decried

"Don't tell me," a letter went "that at a time when we have so many important things to do we must be diverted by anti-Soviet statements of Sakharov, Solzhenitsyn and someone called Maklakov."

The reference was to Vladimir Y. Maklakov, another dissident writer, who recently accused Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany of creating another "Munich" by his overtures to the Soviet Union.

Yet another letter, from a Kiev worker, accused Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn of urging the West to arm against the Soviet Union. Mr. Sakharov, in a talk with Western newsmen, had in fact warned the West against the closed society of the Soviet Union, "especially if it is armed to the teeth."

"Aren't you ashamed to engage in such a drive against your government?" the Kiev worker wrote. "In your statements to Western correspondents you urge the West to arm to the teeth against the Soviet Union. Why would we, who have all we need, ever want to attack a peaceful country?"

Brandt Exhorts Workers to Back Labor Stability

KREFELD, West Germany, Aug. 31. (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today urged West German workers to prevent "radicals and reactionaries" from sabotaging the country's labor relations system, recently upset by a wave of wildcat strikes.

Addressing workers at Salzgitter in north Germany during a tour, the chancellor appealed to their sense of reason and wisdom in urging them to retain the traditional system.

"Those who oppose this system help not only the radicals, but also those reactionary forces which regard trade unions as dispensable," he said.

Several firms gave their workers unscheduled pay rises earlier in the month after 30,000 strikers halted production at about a dozen engineering concerns in the Ruhr.

Rep. Mills Undergoes Surgery on His Back

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 31. (UPI).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., troubled by a chronic back ailment that has threatened to end his 34-year congressional career, today underwent 2-1/2 hours of surgery for removal of a ruptured disc. Doctors said the "odds are good" that Rep. Mills, 64, will make a full recovery.

Rep. Mills, serving his 18th term in Congress, is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. He said July 7 that if his back condition did not improve he would not seek re-election.

Dr. Thomas Fletcher said that Rep. Mills would be hospitalized eight or nine days "if all goes well," and should be able to return to "sedentary activity" in about a month and to normal activity in about three months.

5 'Juggernaut' Trucks Sabotaged in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 31. (Reuters).—Five "juggernaut" lorries from the Continent were immobilized last night by militant young members of Britain's minority Liberal party as part of their campaign to have the vehicles banned from British roads.

A spokesman said the raiders tampered with fuel-injection equipment on the big trucks. He stressed that the groups were acting independently of their London headquarters. The Liberal party leadership earlier this month attacked youth wing proposals to disable the huge vehicles.

Lynch Hurt in Fall

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 31. (UPI).—Former Premier Jack Lynch, 57, was hospitalized today with a broken ankle, suffered in a boating accident at his holiday home near Cork. It was expected that he would be hospitalized for "several weeks."

UN Unit Chides U.S. On Puerto Rico Status

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 31. (UPI).—The UN Decolonization Committee yesterday reaffirmed the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence and admonished the United States against obstructing this free exercise of its right.

The 12-2 vote, from which nine nations abstained, was a victory for the Puerto Rican independence movement and Cuba, which promoted the cause in the United Nations. U.S. Ambassador John Scali denounced the resolution as "not only irrelevant but ludicrous."

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Explains 2 Actions in Israel

Waldheim Arrives in Cairo On 4th Stop of Mideast Tour

CAIRO, Aug. 31. (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations said today that his 40-hour visit to Egypt comes at a "difficult moment" in the history of efforts to solve the Middle East crisis.

The 54-year-old Austrian diplomat made the statement to newsmen at Cairo airport on arrival from Israel, via Cyprus, for a visit to the fourth leg of his five-nation Middle East tour. He goes to Jordan Sunday.

Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan Zayyat welcomed Mr. Waldheim.

Mr. Waldheim told newsmen: "I am coming here at a difficult moment in the history of efforts of solving the Middle East problem."

"Efforts Have Failed"

"All efforts inside and outside the United Nations to solve the problem have failed until now," he said.

"We, the United Nations, have a very clear mandate to solve this problem."

"The purpose of my visit is, therefore, to consult with the government of Egypt on means and ways how we can overcome the present difficulty and what the United Nations and I, the secretary-general, can do in order to contribute to a solution of this problem," he said.

Mr. Waldheim's official talks with Egyptian leaders will begin tomorrow.

Diplomatic Flaps

TEL AVIV, Aug. 31.—Mr. Waldheim, on leaving Israel earlier today, noted that some aspects of his talks will remain secret.

He also dismissed the significance of two diplomatic flaps during his 31-hour stay, each of which forced him to issue clarifying statements.

At a Lod Airport news conference, Mr. Waldheim said: "You should not expect us to say all the details of the talks. These are very delicate conversations and only later will we see whether the conversations are productive or not."

Mr. Waldheim had two embarrassing moments during his brief stay—one last night when he inadvertently referred to Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and the other when he declined to follow Jewish religious custom and

Cairo Editor Urges Unifying Purchasing of Arms by Arabs

CAIRO, Aug. 31. (Reuters).—Middle East arms purchases over the last five years totaled \$10 billion and are expected to amount to \$15 billion in the next five years, Mohammed Hassan Heikal, editor of the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram, said today.

Mr. Heikal accused the big powers of using the arms deals as a means of offsetting the deficit in their payment balances or to finance research on advanced weapons.

Criticizing some Arab countries like the small Gulf states for their arms purchases, Mr. Heikal suggested the creation of a single Arab agency for the buying of weapons.

The big powers are using their arms deals for their own ends to have some kind of political influence among the purchasers, he said.

"We have not at this stage defined a main foe against whom we should arm ourselves," Mr. Heikal said.

"We are arming against each other more than arming ourselves against Israel."

For instance, he said, Northern Yemen is arming itself against Southern Yemen and vice-versa, and Kuwait is arming itself against Iraq, while the latter is arming itself against Iran.

Mr. Heikal suggested the signing of a pact to respect existing borders among Arab countries for at least 20 years. Any change of borders should, during this period, come through referendum-approved unification of peoples, he said.

This step could pave the way for an Arab peace pact and a unified strategy with one authority supervising arms purchases, he said.

U.S. Group Ends Talks With East Germans

BERLIN, Aug. 31. (AP).—A seven-member U.S. State Department team completed five days of unprecedented discussions with East German officials today and will return to Washington over the weekend.

The team, headed by Joan Clark, State Department director of the Bureau of European Affairs, was described as purely technical and administrative. It conducted its business in virtual secrecy and requests for information on details of the talks were turned down.

Spokesmen said earlier the team was looking for a place in East Berlin to situate an American Embassy and for housing for a U.S. staff.

Execution in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 31. (Reuters).—Melquiades Suxo, a 54-year-old peasant convicted in the rape and murder of a 4-year-old girl, was shot yesterday by a firing squad in the first execution in Bolivia in more than four decades. President Ringu Banzer reintroduced the death penalty two years ago.

Phnom Penh Will Be Attacked In December, Sihanouk Says

(Continued from Page 1)

desire for good relations with the United States.

"I must stress however that I do not criticize either China or North Vietnam for wanting to normalize relations with the United States."

"We must each of us be the masters of our own destiny and our own policies and since I do not want China or Hanoi to control the destiny or policy of Cambodia, I cannot criticize them for their policies. They have never betrayed nor just struggle and even now they support us fully."

"We have had to postpone plans for an attack (on Phnom Penh) because of our lack of heavy arms and ammunition," he said. "But every day our forces gather more and more sophisticated weapons from the Lon Nol troops. Right now in our move to liberate Kompong Cham the weapons we are using are American 105 howitzer guns."

"The offensive is sure to be a success now that we have solved our logistic problems. One part we will get from the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, and the other part of our supplies come from Nixon through Lon Nol."

"Thanks to Lon and Nixon, we shall never be short of ammunition."

2 Children Die on Train

WITTMUND, West Germany, Aug. 31. (UPI).—A train loaded with 140 vacation-ending children struck the edge of a parked truck today and two youngsters died from their injuries and at least 15 were hospitalized in serious condition, police said.

Deer Closed on Negotiations

TOKYO, Aug. 31. (AP).—Prince Sihanouk has issued a declaration closing the door on the possibility of negotiations between the warring Cambodians or a meeting between himself and U.S. Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger, Peking reported today.

Volwagons Recalled

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. (Reuters).—Volkswagen of America said today that it was recalling 112,000 of its Karmann Ghia sports cars because of a small hole in the wall between the trunk and the passenger compartment. The company said gasoline fumes could leak through the hole.

Romanian Aide and Engineer Accused of Spying on Ford Co.

(Continued from Page 1)

A Portuguese company had already paid Mr. Akfirat \$40,000 and that he was eventually to receive a total of \$250,000 and also become manager of a new plant in Portugal.

[A spokesman for the Portuguese firm Covina-Compania, Viderra Nacional SARI, said in Lisbon the company knew of the arrest of Mr. Akfirat but for the moment had no comment, Reuters reported.]

[A statement issued by the Covina firm said the company had signed a two-year contract with Mr. Akfirat on June 8 as a technical adviser, but it did not specify his exact function. It also said Covina was in the process of negotiating to buy the license for the glass system from Pilkington Brothers Ltd. of Liverpool, England, which holds the patent and had given Ford the right to use it.]

Parents Let Critically Hurt Son, 20, Die

ORLANDO, Fla., Aug. 31. (AP).—Doctors said there was no hope for 20-year-old Paul Wojcik, critically injured in a traffic accident.

So his parents asked that he be allowed to die and that his kidneys be used to help someone else live. "I think it would help to be able to think there is someone who probably wouldn't be alive" without Paul's kidneys, said the father, Lester Wojcik.

The youth was injured Sunday when struck by an automobile. Police said the driver of the stolen car escaped on foot.

After talking with five surgeons and a priest on Tuesday night, the Wojciks told doctors to remove breathing tubes from their son. "His brain was damaged so severely the machines registered no activity," Mrs. Wojcik said. "Five specialists told us he was not really living—the tubes simply forced his breath in and out."

The youth died shortly after the breathing tubes were removed. Surgeons immediately removed his kidneys and prepared them for transplanting into a patient whose own kidneys were not functioning normally.

Soldiers Kill A Gunman in Belfast Clash

BELFAST, Aug. 31. (UPI).—British troops killed a gunman tonight in a gunbattle with what the British said were two gunmen were wounding the British in the Catholic Ballymurphy district, stronghold of Irish Republic Army guerrillas, when they moved in to investigate what appeared to be a group of men preparing an ambush, British spokesman said.

The troops fired back, he said. Then the troops rushed the area and found one body and wounded men, all with wounds.

Earlier reports said that men were found slain.

The death raised the toll in four years of strife and Northern Ireland's minority Catholic, majority Protestant and curia forces to 873.

Earlier today, a group of fast children played catch a bomb for 30 minutes, unpassing adult took it away from them and called bomb-disarmers, the army said.

"They were literally playing with death," an army spokesman said. "It could have exploded at any moment."

Some children, all in their teens, found the five-pound bomb in a package on a railway and used it as a ball while realizing what it was.

By the time the bomb-bombers reached the scene, the five-pound bomb had already exploded, but they managed to disarm it.

A similar bomb today damaged a railway signal box in Belfast and halted all traffic on the main Dublin line for almost 24 hours. Another bomb damaged a garage and beauty shop in Derry.

New British government is sure aimed at ending the political and political discrimination in Northern Ireland.

The measures, announced March, provide for the institution of such discrimination in future government legislation, executive action and for establishment of a machinery to test in advance whether proposed legislation comports with this ban.

U.K. Denies IRA Charge

LONDON, Aug. 31. (Reuters).—British Foreign Office today denied an allegation by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) that British diplomat was operating as a spy for the British government in the Irish Republic.

"There is no truth in this allegation," said the Foreign Office.

Britain Has Its 43d Explosive Police Get Clues to 3 Bombs

LONDON, Aug. 31. (UPI).—Police launched a manhunt for three suspected Irish Republican Army terrorists today after a bomb explosion outside a downtown London hotel, a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

The post-midnight blast, the 43d in Britain attributed to the IRA in less than two weeks, sent 2,000 guests at the Cumberland Hotel fleeing into the streets. It shattered windows and cratered a sidewalk in the Marble Arch area.

The spokesman said two suspects were spotted in a car near the hotel just before the bomb went off. The face of one of the other was described by a girl who watched him plant a bomb in Birmingham yesterday.

The descriptions of the men represent the first clues to the gang that has been planting and mailing bombs in department stores, offices, shopping centers and subway stations in London for the past 12 years.

Anonymous Warning

Police said the bomb exploded among garbage cans stacked outside the hotel only eight minutes after they were removed of blast by an anonymous call.

"It was a very close thing," a spokesman said. "If someone been walking near the rubble they would have surely died."

The bombs, which police believe on a British-based unit of Provisional wing of the IRA, have injured six persons in all. A secretary at the British Embassy in Washington had left hand blown off when opened a parcel bomb mailed Britain to the embassy. An parcel bomb was defused in British Embassy in Paris.

Schiphol Alerted Against Strikes By Palestinians

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31. (Reuters).—Increased security measures came into force at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport today following warnings of possible strikes by Palestinian guerrillas at European airports.

Maj. Erik Gerritsen, the commander of the Dutch state police at Schiphol, said after an emergency meeting of the airport's Aviation Security Committee last night: "We have received fresh warnings of possible new actions in various European airports."

He said that he could not reveal the nature of the intensified security precautions.

Three years ago, the Black September terrorist organization carried out two hijacking actions at Schiphol.

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(Weather readings at 12:00)

Jury Verdict in 4 Hours

8 Anti-War Veterans Found Innocent of Anti-GOP Plot

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 31 (AP)—Eight anti-war activists accused of plotting to violently disrupt the 1972 Republican National Convention were found not guilty of conspiracy charges today.

The jury of seven women and five men deliberated less than four hours before returning the verdicts, which drew smiles from the defendants—all members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The last verdict to be read was that for Scott Camil, 26, named by government witnesses as the planner of the group.

U.S. District Court Judge Winston E. Arnoff asked attorneys if they wanted the jury polled. "Not us, your honor," replied defense attorney Larry Turner.

The case went to the jury at 10:30 a.m. After nearly five weeks of trial, two hours later, the jurors asked to see testimony from two government informers, but the judge asked them to do without it because the items had not been transcribed from a court stenographer's tapes. The testimony involved a 1972 Memorial Day weekend meeting in Gainesville at which the plot for violence at the Miami GOP convention allegedly was drawn up.

Even before the jury returned, Stanley K. Michelson Jr., 23, of Gainesville, accused of failing to report crimes by the seven others, predicted a quick verdict.

Judge Arnoff had spent an hour today instructing the jury on points of law before they began deliberating.

"The testimony of an informer must be weighed with greater care than any other witness," Judge Arnoff said. "You should consider whether the informer may be prejudiced against one or more of the defendants."

Group Was Infiltrated

The government's most-damaging testimony has come from undercover agents and paid informants who infiltrated the veterans' group.

In addition to Mr. Camil and Mr. Michelson, both of Gainesville, the defendants were: William J. Patterson, 24, and John Kniffin, 25, both of Austin, Texas; Peter J. Mahoney, 23, Hollywood, Fla.; Alton C. Foss, 25, Hialeah, Fla.; Donald P. Perdue, 23, Hollywood, Fla.; and John K. Briggs, 30, 20, of Gainesville.

The government's case against the veterans was in a five-count indictment, which contained one general charge against seven of the defendants alleging that they conspired to start a riot, to organize "fire teams," to attack police stations, police cars and stores with "automatic weapons and incendiary devices" and to fire "lead weights," "fired marbles" which heated and then chilled would supposedly shatter on impact, ball bearings, "cherry" bombs and smoke bombs at the police with "riot-rocket slingshots and crossbows."

In summing up yesterday, As-

stant U.S. Attorney Jack Carrouth had told the jury that he felt the government had proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the veterans conspired to attack police at the Miami Beach convention with a bizarre arsenal ranging from slingshots to crossbows, thereby causing a riot.

However, defense attorneys Brady Coleman and Larry Turner and defendants Kniffin and Camil, who represented themselves, said relied heavily on testimony by informers, merely showed that the defendants "talked a lot... and you can't convict someone for talking."

In addition, the defense continued to claim that the case was brought by the government to discredit the VVAW. "There's plenty of evidence for a conspiracy," defendant Camil said. "...a government conspiracy to destroy the VVAW."

Prosecutor Carrouth used much of his closing arguments to review details of the government witnesses' testimony, five of whom were informers.

Slingshots Cited

In reply to defense statements that 60 wrist-braced slingshots were used by a defendant for use in defensive measures in Miami Beach, Mr. Carrouth said: "Everything that was discussed, was not defensive, but offensive. You don't defend with weapons like that."

The informers were attacked most severely by the defense. They were painted as agents-provocateur who were hired by the government to "ruin the defendants' lives." One informer, William Lemmer, was accused of being engaged in a "domestic body count" to see how many people he could get arrested.

The defense also attacked as ludicrous the portrayal of Vietnam combat veterans armed with slingshots—the only weapons introduced into evidence—fighting heavily armed police and 82nd Airborne Division troops, who were on standby in Miami.

TWA Dispute Settled

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—All TWA employees at New York's La Guardia Airport resumed work after an agreement was reached yesterday by the management and the union representatives. The airline said services had not been interrupted and all departures to the United States as well as other flights were operating normally.

Whites Voluntarily Integrate

Oklahoma Black High School

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 31 (AP)—Booker T. Washington High School will be integrated this year because 518 whites volunteered to attend the virtually all-black school.

Faced with an ultimatum from the Justice Department, Tulsa school officials opted for a voluntary desegregation plan instead of forced busing.

They set out to make Booker T. Washington the best academic school in Tulsa, which has some 64,500 students, of which about 9,800 are black. Then they invited white students to apply for admission to Booker T. Washington.

"The uniqueness of this is: Many times before, all-white schools have been integrated with blacks, but I believe this is the first time in the country we've taken a formerly all-black school and desegregated it voluntarily," said H.J. Green, a white principal who transferred to Booker T. Washington this year. He switched jobs with Granville Smith, the black principal who headed the school last year.

Last year, 850 blacks and a



MOBILE DRUG CENTRE—On New York City's Lower East Side, literature on the state's new drug law is passed out along with appeal to addicts to enlist in one of the city's voluntary narcotics treatment programs.

Jail Rather Than Therapy

Tough New Hard-Drugs Law Goes Into Effect in N.Y. State

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—After five years of experimentation with medical solutions to the problem of drug addiction, New York State adopts a tough new approach tomorrow—with the emphasis on jail rather than therapy.

A new law will go into effect providing life sentences for the sale of hard drugs with no hope of parole in certain cases, and minimum no-parole sentences for other drug offenses.

The new laws grew out of the disillusionment of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller with drug programs

that stressed therapy and job training for addicts.

Police officials in the state, particularly in New York City, where authorities estimate that there are more than 150,000 addicts, have maintained that more than half the crimes reported are drug-related.

"We've got to focus on the public who is being nudged, mobbed, robbed, murdered, and raped," Gov. Rockefeller said in proposing the legislation.

But Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City, one of the harshest critics of the new laws, said it will cause a huge backlog of cases on already overloaded court calendars. Gov. Rockefeller pushed through additional legislation calling for the appointment of 100 new judges to handle the expected crush of new drug cases.

Under the old drug laws in the state, convicted drug dealers and addicts often won probation, parole, suspended sentences or were committed to treatment centers.

But under the new laws, for example, the seller of one ounce of heroin must serve a minimum of 15 years. A person convicted of selling a pound or more of heroin, cocaine, morphine or opium could draw life in prison without possibility of parole.

In addition, the widely criticized practice of plea bargaining, through which a defendant's plea of guilty to a lesser offense was accepted to save the state the expense of a trial, was sharply restricted.

In Washington, the acting administrator of the new U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, John R. Bartels, said that New York's new law either will be a success or "shoot it out" with police rather than face long jail terms.

"This is the new breed of drug pusher," he said. "They are packing pistols. And the fear, of course, is that if these guys are faced with long jail terms for pushing drugs, then they may figure they might as well shoot it out with our agents."

"It can go either way," Mr. Bartels said in an interview.

U.S. Will Desalt

Colorado Water

Going to Mexico

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 31 (AP)—The United States will build the world's largest desalting plant to help settle a 12-year-old dispute with Mexico over the quality of Colorado River water, the Western White House announced yesterday.

The \$115-million desalting plant, to be located in Arizona, will be constructed in accord with an agreement approved by President Nixon and Mexican President Luis Echeverria.

The plant will reduce by up to 90 percent the salinity of waters in the channel draining the Wellton-Mohawk irrigation project in southern Arizona. In the meantime, the United States will supply Mexico with pure water from storage supplies.

Mexican authorities have complained that extensive irrigation of salty soil in the Colorado River basin has increased the salinity of water flowing into the Mexican Valley and brought poverty to thousands of Mexican farmers there by ruining their crops.

The former attorney general, Herbert Brownell, who negotiated the agreement as Mr. Nixon's special ambassador, said congressional leaders have been kept informed of the proposal and approval was anticipated to complete the project by 1978.

Algiers Notes Concern Over French Racism

Ambassador Calls on Minister in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—Algeria today expressed its "very deep concern" to France over a tide of anti-Arab resentment which has left seven Algerian immigrants dead in France in the past week.

After President Georges Pompidou sent a personal message of reassurance to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian ambassador here called at the Foreign Ministry to ask how France intended to calm racial tensions.

"How can the Algerian government find it anything but unacceptable when its citizens are put to death by lynch law?" Ambassador Mohamed Bedjaoui asked after a 30-minute meeting with French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert.

Attacks on North Africans, mainly in southern France, have followed the incident which brought racial unrest to a head in the weeks since the murder of a Marseilles bus driver by a deranged Algerian immigrant.

Gasoline bombs were tossed last night into a dormitory occupied by North African workers in Marseilles. In nearby Aix-en-Provence, shirts were fired from two unidentified cars into an apartment block housing 100 North African families. There were no serious injuries.

North African workers went on strike at the La Ciotat shipyard near Marseilles in protest against the anti-Arab campaign.

Many other immigrant workers have stayed at home over the past few days for fear of being attacked.

Of the seven North Africans murdered since the weekend, five have died in the Marseilles area, one in Paris and one in Metz, in eastern France.

Ambassador Bedjaoui told reporters he had received assurances from Mr. Jobert that the French government was trying to improve the situation.

In Algiers, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement: "When racism and xenophobia reach the state of lynching and murder, when they spread crime in an avalanche of hatred which defies the imagination, they are often part of a deliberate campaign."

CIA Air Charter Firm Linked Also to Congo, Caribbean Jobs

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT)—Southern Air Transport, the charter airline owned by and operated largely for the Central Intelligence Agency, appears to have performed extensive paramilitary missions in the Congo and the Caribbean in addition to Indochina, aviation officials said yesterday.

An informant familiar with some of Southern's operations over the last two decades said that the small charter airline had "two parts" after mid-1960. One involved ordinary commercial transport of cargo, mail and passengers around the Caribbean and the other was committed mainly to military cargo missions, he said.

Another informant close to Southern's operations said, "Wherever the action was, we were there." He spoke of operations in the Congo in 1961 during the turmoil resulting from the secession of Katanga Province and of troubles in Venezuela and Bolivia after Fidel Castro's takeover in Cuba. In those days Southern was flying DC-6 transports.

The CIA's connection with Southern apparently began in August, 1960, when two former government officials bought controlling interest in the airline for a reported \$200,000. They were Edwin Perkins McGuire and Percival Flack Brundage.

Mr. McGuire was assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs from 1954 to 1956, and Mr. Brundage was deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget at the same time.

Charter airline industry sources say both men acted for the CIA in the 1960 deal.

Now the two are named in documents filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board as sellers of a \$5.1-million controlling interest in the Miami-based airline to Stanley G. Williams, 52, the company president and director. The transaction is pending before the board, which in June held six days of secret hearings on the deal.

An airline man who worked for Southern said the CIA was divesting itself of its control of the charter airline "because Uncle Sam is scaling down involvement in Southeast Asia." He remarked that Air America, another airline owned by the CIA and operated throughout the 1960s in Laos and elsewhere in Indochina on behalf of the agency, was also sharply reducing its activity.

"Air America is cutting back to the bone," he said. "At least 87 were injured last night when two passenger trains collided one mile from the center of Glasgow, officials said today."

5 Die in Glasgow Crash

GLASGOW, Aug. 31 (AP)—Five persons died and at least 87 were injured last night when two passenger trains collided one mile from the center of Glasgow, officials said today.



IVORY HUNTERS—Poachers cutting tusks from elephant killed in Kenya.

Kenya Bans Elephant Hunting To Halt Poaching in Ivory

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Kenya for the first time today put a ban on all elephant hunting and dealing in ivory in an effort to save the herds from slaughter at the hands of poachers, wildlife officials said.

The move by chief game warden J.K. Mutinda follows a sharp increase in recent months in ivory poaching, an increase prompted by the situation in the world's uncertain money markets.

Speculators, especially in India and China, have been switching from currencies to ivory, with the result that ivory prices have risen several hundred percent this year. A single set of tusks can now bring around \$2,500.

Mr. Mutinda said the temporary ban goes into effect tomorrow and will remain in force until further notice. He said it is designed to allow officials a "breathing space" in which to study methods of tightening up hunting and ivory-selling procedures.

He said the "stop shooting" orders did not mean that Kenya's elephants were in danger of extinction.

President Jomo Kenyatta has been drawn into the controversy over poaching. "The government

Mexico Declines Foreign Aid in Quake Aftermath

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31 (AP).—Mexico will decline all foreign aid for victims of the earthquake that devastated its eastern region on Tuesday, killing more than 500 persons, Foreign Minister Emilio O. Rabasa said yesterday.

Aid had been offered by several countries, including the United States, Japan, Nicaragua, Argentina and Chile.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mexico declined the aid because "our government already has taken all pertinent measures to help victims and rebuild devastated cities and we feel the situation is under control."

Alaska Quake Recorded

PALMER, Alaska, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Palmer Observatory reported yesterday a moderate earthquake in a wide area of Alaska and said it measured about 5.0 on the Richter scale.

The spokesman said the quake occurred 70 miles southeast of Anchorage, in Prince William Sound. He said the earthquake was not sufficient to generate a seismic sea wave.

U.S. Areas Short Of Water, Power

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP).—Water shortages and electrical power problems today continued to beset the East Coast and Midwest, which have been hit by a heat wave. National Weather Service forecasters saw no relief from the heat until after the Labor Day weekend.

For the fourth consecutive day, the New York State power pool reduced voltage by 5 percent as utilities strained to meet demands for electricity which rose because of the increased use of air-conditioners.

In New York City, officials declared a water emergency yesterday as the temperature hit a year-high 98 degrees for the second time this week. Philadelphia pumped river water into city reservoirs to help offset an upsurge in water consumption.

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Agreement in South Asia

The new agreement in the South Asian subcontinent is cause for deep satisfaction. India and Pakistan have finally resolved the fate of three groups of people who were left in very harsh personal circumstances by the 1971 war and whose respective conditions comprised a major political irritant blocking movement toward better relations. Under the new agreement, 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war held in India for 20 months will be repatriated. Up to a quarter-million stranded Bengali civilians, whom Pakistan has held as hostages against return of the POWs, will go to Bangladesh. And an as yet undetermined number of stateless Biharis, now isolated and unwanted in Bangladesh, will be moved to Pakistan.

The disposition of the 195 Pakistani POWs which Bangladesh has threatened to try for war crimes is not publicly known, but the assumption is that they will not be tried—trials would be a great provocation to Pakistan balking the very process of reconciliation which the repatriation moves are intended to advance. Bangladesh is to join the talks on sending Biharis to Pakistan. This will apparently be the first formal contact between Pakistan and Bangladesh, which was part of Pakistan before it broke away with India's aid in 1971. These steps seem to be leading toward Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh, a move which in turn would permit Bangladesh to join the United Nations. At Pakistan's behest, Peking has

blocked Bangladesh UN membership until now.

Saluting the new agreement, the White House said that it "strengthens the prospects for a new era of peace, stability and co-operation in the subcontinent." Indeed, the temptation is strong to conclude that resolution of these difficult "human" issues will give the three states of the subcontinent the confidence and impetus to compose their other disputes. It is better, however, not to be sanguine. Americans have had recent occasion of their own to learn, in Indochina, that the return of prisoners and refugees does not of itself solve underlying political questions. On the contrary, settlement of human issues may reduce incentive to tackle political questions.

The conditions and emotions which have produced three wars between India and Pakistan within a generation are far from evaporating. The domestic political pressures which make displays of prideful nationalism appealing remain at work in New Delhi no less than in Islamabad. Basically, India is determined to assert a position of leadership on the subcontinent and Pakistan fears Indian dominance. The quickness of many Pakistanis—though not President Bhutto—to blame India for failing to give adequate notice of the floodwaters still descending on Pakistan illustrates the nature of the problem all too clearly. India and Pakistan—and Bangladesh—will be working it out for years.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Charade in Moscow

A rollback of almost forty years to the somber days when Andrei Vyshinsky was stage-managing Stalin's infamous purge trials is needed to provide even an approximate precedent to the legal charade now taking place in Moscow. And even then, in the mid-thirties, Vyshinsky's elaborate legal fantasies were open to world inspection, with foreigners present in the courtroom when Bukharin, Radek, Zinoviev and the other frame-up victims of that era "confessed" their imaginary crimes.

Now, despite roughly a year's imprisonment and exposure to intensive secret police "processing," neither of the current defendants—Pyotr I. Yakir and Viktor A. Krassin—has been softened up enough to make the Kremlin feel it can safely conduct the trials in public view. It is only through Tass dispatches and the reports of a Soviet Foreign Office briefing official that the world is being apprised of these prisoners' alleged "confessions."

Even by Vyshinsky's loose standards, the plausibility of the Yakir and Krassin "confessions" would seem unimpressive. The world is asked to believe that an obscure and small Soviet exile organization—one whose infiltration by the Soviet counter-intelligence has long been taken for granted—is responsible for all the dissidence and discontent that has come to light in the Soviet Union in the last decade. The nonsense at the trial about rich monetary rewards to Yakir, Krassin and other "traitors" for concocting anti-Soviet propaganda, to be funneled out through foreign correspondents, would be bad enough if only the fate of the two defendants were at stake—cruel pressures must have been ap-

plied to make them utter such incredible balderdash. But the implications go far beyond the futures of the two men on trial.

The alleged confessions have already linked them with Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the greatest living master of the Russian language, and with academician Andrei D. Sakharov, the inventor of Moscow's hydrogen bomb. After the widespread repression exercised by the Soviet secret police in the past two years, these are the only two outstanding Soviet figures left with any possibilities of voicing free ideas. Recently both men have given historic interviews which are, in effect, warnings that they feel the nets of the KGB closing in upon them. The fear must be that a key objective of the transparently rigged Yakir-Krassin affair is to provide a basis of imprisoning or otherwise silencing both Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov.

Beyond that, the Yakir-Krassin "confessions" provide ammunition for Soviet propagandists to use in frightening Soviet citizens away from any contact with foreigners on the ground that any such contact may involve them with spies. The counter-risk of which Moscow seems oblivious in this period of bilateral endeavor to promote Soviet-American détente is the destructive effect on all such efforts of the current regression into tyranny. If Mr. Brezhnev proposed to reintroduce the Stalinist system of terror, the resulting revolution in American and Western public opinion will kill all chance of success for Moscow in getting the huge credits and the vast inflow of technical knowledge the Soviet system needs so badly from the "degenerate" West.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India and Pakistan

The question now is what comes next? To have cleared away so much wreckage of civil and sub-continental war is no mean achievement. But against the burgeoning problems of the continent—Pakistan's flood-ravaged economy, India's famine, Bangladesh's exploding population—it can only be a beginning. If India and Pakistan continue to maintain vast armies snarling at each other behind their Punjab trenches, then settlement remains a drip in the ocean of futility. If Pakistan and Bangladesh miss this chance for mutual recognition and remaking of their complementary economies, then little positive can be achieved.

—From the Guardian (London).

A year ago Mr. Bhutto's devious maneuvering was a sign of political weakness. Now he has got his new constitution and can stand forth as a democratic prime minister. The era when Pakistan got its orders from the officers' mess begins genuinely to recede. Even Mrs. Gandhi may find a fellow prime minister in Pakistan easier to deal with if

the will is really there for a settlement of all the difficulties since partition. One would think by now that the accumulation of economic and political trials that both countries have lived through in the past quarter of a century, not to mention the devastating natural sufferings of which each has been wretchedly reminded, would serve to bury the suspicions that have survived since 1947. What might at least be hoped is that neither India nor Pakistan will again readily exploit hostility to the other as they have done in the past.

—From the Times (London).

Soviet Repression

The [Soviet dissident] movement is falling prey to a police machine whose concerns are not with courage, constitutionality or intellectual traditions, but with the imposition of deadly order through fear, manipulation and sheer force. Whether or not the operation is deliberately designed to reduce the West's desire for détente just before the second stage of the European Security Conference gets down to work in Geneva, it may serve that purpose with dire effect.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 1, 1938

PARIS.—The problem of introducing electric cars for the benefit of the public is now being solved by the Compagnie Générale des Voitures de Paris. From time to time one sees a cab belonging to the company proceeding deliberately and carefully in the Champs-Élysées, and then Parisians ask: "Are automobile cars really going to be introduced?" "We hope to introduce these electric cabs some day, certainly, but when? Ah, that's another thing."

Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1923

MINNEAPOLIS.—In its closing session here today the American Bar Association endorsed American participation in the International Court of Justice. Perusal of the speech of Secretary of State Hughes before the Bar Association shows that he said that the Monroe Doctrine is vitally related to national safety, but that neither is inimical nor unjust to the interests of Latin America. It imposes no international barriers.



Troubles for Kissinger?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Although eventual Senate confirmation of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger as secretary of state is not in doubt, President Nixon's ace diplomatic operative is going to be pressed hard on the secret U.S. bombing of Cambodia in 1969 when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee starts its hearings Sept. 7. The fact that President Nixon, in his Aug. 20 speech at New Orleans, took full responsibility for the Cambodian bombing decision has not in the slightest diminished the senatorial appetite for a full-scale exposé of how the decision was made and whether Kissinger himself will be able to justify it.

One reason: Even senators completely committed to confirming Kissinger are troubled by his future dual role as secretary of state and also as the President's White House foreign-policy adviser. In charge of the National Security Council staff.

Their question: Will Kissinger give them the full background of the March, 1969, decision to bomb Cambodia or will he claim executive privilege on grounds of his confidential relationship with the President? If the latter, Kissinger will risk raising senatorial hackles at a time when congressional suspicion of presidential power and secrecy has reached its high point of at least the last 50 years.

Pentagon Blamed

Moreover, what gives the Cambodian issue special spice is the fact that high officials now in the Defense Department, most particularly Deputy Secretary William P. Clements, left the impression with the Senate Armed Services Committee and the nation on Aug. 8 that the critics to the bombing reports in order to maintain total security had emanated from the Pentagon.

Clements, in fact, actually produced a now widely published document authorizing 14 B-52 strikes into Cambodian border areas adjacent to South Vietnam on the nights of Nov. 24-25 and Nov. 29-30, 1969. The document, which Clements indicated was

the only one he could find in Pentagon files on the Cambodian bombing, bore the signature of Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the initial "MEL" for Melvin R. Laird, the then secretary of defense. It was marked "top secret—eyes only" and dated Nov. 20.

So astonished was Democratic Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, acting chairman of the committee, when Clements produced this document that he telephoned Laird in Chicago (where he was addressing the National Legislative Conference) and warned him: Mel, they're trying to do you in up here.

As a former Air Force secretary, Symington knew neither Gen. Wheeler nor Laird had authority to falsify bombing reports. Only the President himself could order an official cover-up of bombing operations against a neutral nation, together with the falsification of reports essential to make the cover-up work.

Key Date

At the White House itself, the disclosure by Clements was received with amazement and chagrin. Clements' decision to finger Laird as chief villain in the hunt for Cambodian scapegoats was not appreciated, even though some critics at first thought that Clements must have had White House authorization before producing the "top secret—eyes only" memorandum.

In fact, he had none at all. Clements, an aggressive Texan who had hoped to be named deputy defense secretary in 1969 (Laird chose David Packard instead), was operating on his own and apparently without the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Thus, the key document justifying the secret bombing policy was written not on Nov. 20, 1969, the date of Clements' memorandum, but the previous March 16—just before the secret bombing started.

It spelled out the entire "press guidance" secrecy policy for the

military to follow. One copy of this key document, obviously top secret and with limited distribution, is in the Joint Chiefs' files. However, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, present chairman of the Joint Chiefs, who was testifying with Clements Aug. 9, the day Clements disclosed the Wheeler-Laird memorandum, did not give Clements the Joint Chiefs' own record.

The real push for the Cambodian secrecy policy in 1969 came not from Laird and Wheeler but from the diplomats—the State Department and Kissinger—who knew that disclosure would gravely compromise the then Cambodian government of Prince Sihanouk.

The Senate will insist on all the intimate details from Kissinger. If he refuses them, his transition to the No. 1 cabinet post will have some rocky spots.

Let's turn over the record and ask why pull troops out of Europe? Is it because troops lead to, rather than deter, war? This hasn't been the case in Europe for 28 years, and it's hard to see the NATO forces having much capability to attack anyone. Or is it the Vietnam backlash, and weariness with the role of world policeman, which leads some to feel that having disengaged from Southeast Asia, we should now disengage from Europe too?

The more serious critics hinge their arguments on the issues of cost and burden sharing. Why should the United States spend \$17 billion annually on NATO, when our allies spend proportionally less? These are legitimate issues, but here we need to get the facts straight too. In the first place, we don't spend \$17 billion on troops actually in Europe. We spend about \$4 billion. The rest is to maintain all the active, general purpose forces earmarked for Europe and the Atlantic sea-lanes in event the United States must come to NATO's help. But many if not most of these forces are also maintained to cope with one, major and one minor conflict in either Europe or elsewhere. This is what general purpose forces are all about.

Finally, if the real reason for cutting back our forces is to save our defense budget, why cut in Europe first? To me, this goes to the heart of what should be the strategic issue, the validity of what the latest Brookings Institution budget review calls the concept of "forward defense." Isn't it wise to keep many of our active forces deployed forward in Europe (or Asia), if this costs little more than to keep the same forces stationed back here? The Pentagon will say that we'd lose flexibility, but we'd buy more in terms of deterrence and initial defense, where it counts most.

Therefore, why not keep substantial forces in Europe and instead make military budget cuts if necessary here at home? Or if we must cut troops abroad, why not cut Asian deployments before those in Europe? Except for defense of Japan, I am frankly a Europe-firster on this score.

True, these are complex many-sided issues. But this is my polemic. Don't such issues deserve to be thoroughly aired and the possible tradeoffs fully thrashed out before the United States acts?

Mr. Komer is a former U.S. ambassador to Turkey. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

U.S. Troops in Europe: The Debate Continues

By Robert Komer

WASHINGTON.—In the mounting debate over whether we should bring troops home from Europe, one is struck by the simplistic nature of many arguments advanced on both sides. For example, doesn't it seem a little odd that most proposals call for withdrawing such nice round numbers—a 50 percent cut of 150,000 or a 100,000 cut, or half of all our troops overseas—a nice round 300,000?

One wonders by what means the critics arrived at the conclusion that the proper number of U.S. troops in Europe should be a residual 300,000 or 150,000.

Many counterarguments trotted out by those defending the conventional wisdom also sound like glittering generalities. That Europe's security remains of great importance to us does not make the present troop level or force structure sacrosanct, as Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger acknowledges. It is hardly plausible that cutting even a single soldier now would start us down the road to undermining NATO.

Nor does it seem likely that modest cuts in U.S. forces would end up with Europe Finlandized. However, the contention that unilateral cuts now might cripple our effort to get mutual East-West cuts is rather more convincing, especially after RALT I.

While some deny mutual balance of force reductions as simply an administration stall, they seem less aware than the White House that it is Congress which now has the whip hand on such issues. Surely, if defense of Western Europe has seemed of sufficient import to our own security to keep our troops there since the end of World War II, the public is entitled to more informed discussion of why we should now bring so many home. Paradoxically, the clamor for withdrawing them is rising at the very time that the advent of nuclear parity makes a credible conventional deterrent even more important than before.

If the real aim is to deter conflict from breaking out in the first place, so that we aren't confronted with awesome nuclear decisions, then a credible NATO conventional shield makes sense. Here it is essential to note that the 4 1/3 U.S. divisions in Europe serve as much more than a tripwire or hostages to ensure a U.S. response. They hold a key sector of the NATO defense line astride the shortest, high speed avenues of attack by which a Warsaw Pact offensive could split the NATO forces, much as the Germans did against the allies in 1940.

But why worry in a period of accommodation rather than confrontation when attack seems so remote? Well, if the Soviets cut their forces too, we would worry even less. That's why mutual balanced force reduction makes sense. It does seem imprudent to cut our own forces first, and to rely on Moscow's goodwill for reciprocal cuts.

Let's turn over the record and ask why pull troops out of Europe? Is it because troops lead to, rather than deter, war? This hasn't been the case in Europe for 28 years, and it's hard to see the NATO forces having much capability to attack anyone. Or is it the Vietnam backlash, and weariness with the role of world policeman, which leads some to feel that having disengaged from Southeast Asia, we should now disengage from Europe too?

Nixon Puzzle

By James Reston

United Nations, he is a Wilsonian, defending collective security, and not only the League of Nations but a League of Minds. If he has a crisis in the Middle East a few weeks later, he is as individualistic as a cop on the beat or as nationalistic as De Gaulle, forgetting all about what he said at the United Nations.

And while this often works in the savage jungle of world politics, it is not so effective in America, which is still more puritanical and less cynical than many people believe.

"The time has come," Nixon said on Aug. 18, "to turn Watergate over to the courts, where the questions of guilt and innocence belong. The time has come for the rest of us to get on with the urgent business of the nation."

Maybe most people in this country would agree with the President on this, but when the courts take over and ask him to compromise on the Watergate tapes, and he says he "will not comply with this order," obviously he has a problem.

He can appeal to the American people to believe in his political system, and hard as it is these days, they will try to believe him, but he cannot switch a few days later without losing the confidence he is trying to restore.

"Some people," Nixon said on April 30, "quite properly appalled by the abuses that occurred, will say that Watergate demonstrates the bankruptcy of the American political system. I believe," he

added, "precisely the opposite is true."

"Watergate represents a series of illegal acts and bad judgments by a number of individuals. It was the system that brought the facts to light and that will bring those guilty to justice—a system that in this case has included a determined grand jury, honest prosecutors, a courageous judge, John Sirica, and a vigorous free press."

But now the President is declaring that "courageous judge John Sirica," resembling those "honest prosecutors," including Archibald Cox, and even his own independent attorney general, Elliot Richardson, and "vibrant, what he called the 'vigorous free press'."

The guess here is that many people are more concerned with the "moralities of the question" than with the legalities, that they probably want things now to be left to the courts, but that they want the courts to have the evidence on who is lying and who is telling the truth.

But this is precisely what the President is saying he will not do—not even let the judge decide in private what is criminal evidence on those tapes and what is "national security." So the questions and the doubts go on—the courts will press the case, the prosecutors will keep on probing the Senate will insist on its public investigation, and the President will not be able to get Watergate behind him. He can defy the courts and the Congress, but this will not restore confidence or stop the hearings.

10 Cases in Adriatic Port

Cholera Spreads to Bari, Italy; Death Toll in Naples Is Up to 9

From Wire Dispatches
NAPLES, Aug. 31—Italy's cholera outbreak spread today from Naples to the port of Bari, 250 kilometers to the east, health officials said.

Officials in Bari, an Adriatic city of more than 300,000 inhabitants, said at least 10 persons were known to be suffering from the disease and about 30 others were in quarantine.

By this afternoon nine persons had died in the Naples area and 282 were quarantined in a hospital here.

In this city, where cholera broke out last week, thousands of Neapolitans staged demonstrations for the second day in a row. The demonstrators demanded speedy government action to prevent an epidemic. Metropolitan Naples has a population of 2.5 million.

Situation 'Serious'

An emergency meeting of city officials and hospital administrators called the situation "serious." Sessions of schools were postponed to Sept. 30.

The government assured Italians that the outbreak was under control and rushed over one million doses of anti-cholera vaccine to the Naples area.

Last night, a crowd, including mothers and children, rioted in Naples, demanding quick preventive action. Demonstrators erected barricades and set them on fire. Police used tear gas to disperse the rioters.

The city health department established emergency vaccination stations in and around Naples. Over 10,000 Neapolitans

rushed for vaccinations in the port area alone.

Swimming in the polluted Bay of Naples has been banned. Health officials also forbade the sale of raw shellfish.

In Rome, 11 persons were kept under observation for acute gastroenteritis, inflammation of the stomach or intestines, but were released from the isolation ward of a hospital. They were still kept at the hospital, however. No cholera cases were reported in the city.

Greece, Romania, Hungary and Somalia requested that travelers coming from Italy show anti-cholera vaccination certificates.

In Geneva, the World Health Organization said cholera was not confined to Italy. It said that this week 10 cholera cases were reported in Sweden, five in Britain, three in France and one each in West Germany and West Berlin.

Many of those stricken in Europe were travelers returning from Tunisia or other North African countries, the health organization reported.

Health officials in Naples have also said they suspected that the virus came from North Africa.

Cholera is transmitted either through direct human contact or through contaminated water or food. Its symptoms are diarrhea, vomiting and intestinal cramps.

The World Health Organization says that 35,500 cases and 3,400 deaths from cholera have been reported this year in at least 20 countries besides Italy—10 nations in Africa and 10 in Asia. The number of cases is considered vastly underreported.

Replacing Fluids

Until recently, cholera was often a fatal disease. But about 20 years ago doctors devised an effective treatment that relies primarily on replacing the fluids lost in the diarrhea characteristic of severe cholera.

In part, because modern therapy is successful, international health authorities recently stopped demanding cholera vaccination for travelers to and from infected areas.

The decision, which members of the World Health Organization approved last spring, also reflects the fact that cholera immunization is not a foolproof way of preventing cholera's spread. Unlike other vaccines, which provide virtually 100 percent protection for years, cholera immunization is considered about 50 percent effective for just a few months.

However, as Sir George Godber, Britain's chief medical officer, said yesterday, immunization is recommended to provide a traveler with some protection.

Lip Watch Workers Pay Themselves Again

BESANCON, France, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Workers at the bankrupt Lip watch company today gave themselves their second pay since they started running the company on their own last April.

As on the pay day early this month, the money came from the sale of watches—in this case, those assembled by workers in small plants outside the Lip factory after police expelled them more than two weeks ago.

Union leaders told the 1,300 workers here that talks yesterday with government mediator Henry Giraud were inconclusive, that the government still aimed at breaking up the concern and firing hundreds of workers. But they agreed to hold another meeting with Mr. Giraud next Tuesday.

Peron Is Hailed by Thousands As Presidential Race Opens

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31 (AP).—Juan D. Peron smiled and waved at his first mass rally in 5 years today as he opened a presidential campaign which seemed almost assured of success.

Mr. Peron, 77, with his third wife, Isabel, who is running for vice-president in the Sept. 23 elections, stood on an open second-story balcony as thousands of workers and supporters passed noisily below.

"Forward, forward, please," he called, waving to a network of loudspeakers, trying to keep groups from stopping in front of Mr. Peron's balcony.

Almost every labor union contingent passed below the balcony, its members waving colorful signs with Peronist slogans. When the Perons appeared, a flurry of handbills and confetti filled the air.

Portrait of Evita

The scene was a throwback to the years before 1955, when the tiny, unseated Mr. Peron, calling her a despot. There was an enormous portrait of Evita, Mr. Peron's second wife, who died in 1952 and who is still considered a "saint" by many Peronists.

"It's a people traffic jam, no

one can move," one observer said. "It looks like an ant colony of people, coming from side streets, parks, everywhere."

Mr. Peron was nominated for the presidency after his disciple, Hector Campora, resigned so Mr. Peron could return to the office from which the military had ousted him. The military had barred him from the March election in which Mr. Campora was elected.

Newsmen estimated the crowd at something over 300,000 far less than expected by the union leaders who organized the rally, but a good turnout on one of the first perfect picnic days of the season.

Argentina closed up shop at 10 a.m. as the Peronist-dominated General Labor Confederation ordered its more than two million members to halt work for 14 hours.

Although buses were sent to factory gates to bring workers downtown, many escaped to the country and parks.

The largest single contingent was 60,000 Peronist youths who joined the rally only after reminding union leaders that they considered them too conservative and against the masses.



DEVASTATION—Flood water recedes in a section of Pakistan's hard-hit Punjab Province.

Villages, Crops Washed Away

Flooding River Ravages Pakistan

By Bernard Weinraub

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 31 (NYT).—The rain-swollen Indus River is wreaking havoc in Pakistan.

From a helicopter near the southeastern city of Kotri, one can see miles and miles of murky brown water blanketing the land. It is a scene of silent, eerie desolation. Trees float, pieces of houses swirl aimlessly in the churning waters.

"It's gone, everything's gone," said Mohammed Ismail, a mill worker from Khanpur, as he sat with his family in a refugee center beside a Karachi railway station. "I saw my house collapse with my own eyes. The house I was born in, gone, gone."

Allah Buksh, a bearded 30-year-old schoolteacher from Khanpur, held his skinny, five-month-old son and said impressively:

"There was no warning. We thought we were safe. Suddenly at four in the morning I woke up and there was water coming all around us. We took the children and rushed to the railroad station."

For more than two weeks Pakistan has been ravaged by the worst flood in the nation's 26-year history. The floods have washed away villages, destroyed crops and left hundreds of thousands homeless.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has termed the floods "a national calamity." Mr. Bhutto, who has directed flood rescue operations personally, said recently: "I've found colossal loss—both the loss of precious lives and the valuable properties of the poor. We have also sustained a great national loss of crops."

Even now, as the flood waters surge south and appear to be ebbing across the country, officials are uncertain about the extent of losses. About 300 persons are believed to have died, although this figure may rise sharply when a final count is made.

Pakistan officials estimated crop losses at \$250 million. In the hardest hit province, the Punjab, the rich, fertile district in the northeast, at least 70,000 cattle are dead or missing and the number of houses destroyed may be as many as 300,000.

The Indus River flood began slowly. The river, which is itself part of an immense system of irrigation, is fed by two major sources, in China and India.

The river began swelling in northern Pakistan with the melting of snow on Chinese peaks. As the river flowed south through the Punjab, its waters were fed by five rivers, mostly from India. Heavy rains in the mountains of

Kashmir, coupled with the melting of snow in China, sent the Indus surging furiously. What worsened the flood was leaky canals, made of dirt and sand, and earthen levees that began to crumble under the pressure of the waters. This was especially true in sections of northern Sindh, where farmers and peasants were caught unprepared.

Despite the severity of the floods, numerous farmers have remained behind clinging to roofs waiting for the waters to recede. Ten American motor launches,

six helicopters and 62 U.S. military personnel from Korea, as well as the Pakistani Air Force, have begun a sizable relief operation, dropping two pound plastic bags of bread rolls, beans, cereal and candy. The plastic bags are used because they float.

The United States has dropped at least eight tons of food daily. "The people just don't want to leave their homes," said one American Navy officer. "They just want to stay. I saw one old farmer holding his animal's head above water—that man wouldn't leave."

UN Food Unit Calls Wheat-Deficit Parley

ROME, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization today summoned a special meeting of the world's major wheat-exporting nations to discuss a grain shortage that threatens hardship and even starvation for millions.

The FAO director-general, Adedele H. Boerma, who called the meeting, warned developing coun-

tries to secure minimum grain imports during 1973-74 to avoid "acute hardship, serious social and political instability and possible starvation."

The five major exporting countries—Argentina, Australia, Canada, France and the United States—will meet Sept. 20 to consider possible measures to minimize the harmful effects of the lessening

Death Toll of 300 Reached in India Monsoon Floods

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Torrential rains today lashed the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh for the fourth successive day, causing the state's worst floods.

At least five persons were reported killed and crops were heavily damaged.

The state capital, Bhopal, where 22 inches fell in three days, has been cut off and the main Bombay-New Delhi road breached by floodwaters in several places.

More than 300 persons have died in this season's monsoon floods in the country.

U.S. Shale-Oil Extraction Plan Seen Peril to West's Ecology

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Large segments of the wide-open spaces of the West will never be the same if the government carries out its plan to develop oil from shale, the Interior Department reported yesterday.

The department issued its final environmental impact statement in connection with the proposal to lease six tracts of land in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming for commercial shale-oil production.

The statement said the expected environmental impact involves disruption of the local ecology, including deterioration of water and air quality, disturbance of land, destruction of its vegetation and depletion or dispersion of many animal species.

Shale is a type of rock containing a substance called kerogen which can be converted into oil by heat.

The department has estimated that some 600 billion barrels of oil lie locked in the shale of the Green River formation, the most attractive area for development.

Most of the shale oil lies beneath federal land and the department has proposed leasing six tracts of 5,120 acres each, two tracts in each of the three states. Leases would go to the highest bidders, who would also pay rent on the land and royalties on the

oil to the federal government. The proposed contract would require compliance with all environmental standards and also require efforts to restore the land disturbed by shale mining and processing.

All the same, the detailed analysis predicted both unavoidable environmental problems and major changes in the social and economic conditions of the region.

"Increased urbanization of a region which is primarily rural and remote would be an unavoidable consequence of oil shale development," the impact statement warned.

Arms Aide Says France Will Never Pledge Tests' Halt

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Aug. 31 (UPI).—French Defense Minister Robert Galley said today that France will "never" agree to give a public pledge to stop atmospheric nuclear tests.

However, he told a news conference that he had come to French Polynesia to study the geological structure of the French-owned islands as possible sites for future underground testing.

France has refused to sign the 1968 international treaty banning atmospheric tests, asserting that it was aimed at preventing nations from acquiring nuclear deterrents.

China also has been ignoring the ban and holding atmospheric tests. Mr. Galley said that "no one has a clear idea about the underground structure of the Polynesian islands. This will require several more years of studies."

Costa Rica Flooding

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Costa Rican government last night declared a national emergency following widespread flooding which has killed five people and left 1,000 homeless. The floods, caused by four days of torrential rain, have engulfed several Pacific coast villages.

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Obituaries

Michael Dunn, 3-Ft.-6 Actor, Noted for Film, Stage Roles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP).—Michael Dunn, 39, an American actor, died Wednesday in London, where he was making a film, Warner Bros. studio announced here.

Mr. Dunn, who was 3 feet 6 inches tall, was in England to play the role of the dwarf Birgitto in "The Abduction," a film starring Peter Finch and Liv Ullmann. The American Embassy in London said an autopsy would be performed to determine the cause of death. Mr. Dunn died in his hotel room.

He was nominated for an Academy Award for his supporting role as the philosophical hunchback in "Ship of Fools," a 1955 film.

He also was nominated for a Tony award for his role in the Broadway production of "Ballad of the Sad Café" and for an Emmy award for his performance as the evil Dr. Loveless in the "Wild, Wild West" television series.

Born Gary Neil Miller in Shattuck, Okla., the only child of normal-sized parents, he was afflicted with a congenital disease called achondroplasia, caused by a prenatal chemical imbalance in his mother's bloodstream.

Mr. Dunn always stressed that he was a professional actor and not a professional midget.

"There's a difference," he explained. "A midget gets carried onstage in a basket, pops out, says a funny line and runs off. I don't think that takes much talent. My lack of height is incidental. It would be foolish to say that people don't notice it, but I transcend it."

His films included "You're a Big Boy Now," "Madigan," "No Way to Treat a Lady" and "Justice."

Mildred Catharine Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Mildred Catharine Smith, for over 30 years co-editor and later editor in chief of Publishers Weekly, and director and secretary of the R. R. Bowker Co., publisher of the book dealers' trade journal, died yesterday. She was in her 80s.

Lauren Ford

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Lauren Ford, an artist noted for her religious paintings and paintings for children, died yesterday in Waterbury, Conn. Miss Ford pictured scenes of the Nativity and the life of the Holy Family in the modern rural setting of her farm in Bethlehem, Conn.

Natalie Evola

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Natalie Evola, 66, who was listed by the Justice Department as the boss of one of New York's five crime families, died of cancer Tuesday at a hospital here, the police said today.

Evola reportedly headed the family once led by Joseph Bonanno and was a major power in the city's garment district, where he was known chiefly by his nickname, Joe Diamond. He wielded his power from the offices of the Amity Trucking Co., headed by his brother Joseph.

For many years he was closely identified with Bonanno, but in recent years he was reported to have become closely associated with Bonanno's traditional enemy, Carlo Gambino, who police say is the head of the most powerful Mafia family in the country.

R.C. Kuldell

HOUSTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—R.C. Kuldell, 64, a retired brigadier general and former president of

the Hughes Tool Co., died yesterday. He was Hughes president from 1931 to 1939. During World War II, he was in charge of military supplies for the Corps of Engineers.

Lisle Scott

SINGAPORE, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Lisle Scott, 15, daughter of Time magazine correspondent Gavin Scott and Margaret Sue Scott, drowned Wednesday at an island off Merong on the east coast of Malaysia.

Born in New York, Miss Scott attended schools in Ottawa, Buenos Aires, Madrid, London, Boston and Beirut. She was spending the summer with her family in Saigon before her scheduled return to the American Community School, Beirut, in September. Mr. Scott is Saigon bureau chief of Time.

Zambia Protests Arrest of Man As Agent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Zambian government has denounced the FBI's arrest of an American citizen charged with acting as an illegal foreign agent for Zambia in the United States.

The protest was delivered to the State Department yesterday by Zambian Chargé d'Affaires Joshua Siyolwe.

Marshall Sogholian, 46, a native of Binghamton, N.Y., was arrested Monday. He has been released under \$100,000 bond in the custody of an uncle.

"The government of Zambia... views the arrest... as an unjustified action calculated to embarrass the Zambian government and its people," said the protest statement, which also was read by Mr. Siyolwe at a news conference.

Mr. Sogholian was charged with failing to comply with the Foreign Agents Registration Act and with possession of an illegal electronic listening device. According to court affidavits, he procured \$1 million worth of U.S. electronic and technical equipment for Zambia.

3d-World Parley Clears Problem Of Membership

ALGIERS, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The preparatory committee of the nonaligned conference reached agreement here yesterday on the main item on its agenda—admission of more third-world nations to the movement.

Conference sources said the agreement came after private talks among the 16-nation committee, which is preparing for next week's meeting.

Recommendations will be presented to the three-day foreign ministers' conference, which begins Sunday, to give full member status in the movement to Peru, Bangladesh, Oman, Bhutan, Qatar and Argentina.

The case of Malta will be left to the foreign ministers' conference, the sources said.

Applications by Panama and Mexico for observer status will be recommended to the foreign ministers, as will be those by three European countries—Sweden, Finland and Austria—as non-participating guests at non-aligned meetings, conference sources added.

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London Theater— Priestley's Inspector on Welcome Call

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI)—We seem to be on the brink of a J.B. Priestley revival, which is no bad thing. Indeed, on the evidence of "An Inspector Calls" at the Mermaid Theatre, it is a very good thing. Mr. Priestley was an extremely popular playwright in the 1930s and '40s and is bound to be so again, for he had a virtue possessed by few seekers of a mass audience: a healthy contempt for Shakespearian Avenue and Broadway values. The essential theater, he once wrote (sounding a little like a prototype for Peter Brook), is the place round the center where they are doing a play tonight. "My heart leaps up when I behold the Theater Royal, Coketown."

His concern to entertain is balanced by his moral seriousness. Unlike his novels, solidly in the broad social tradition of Dickens, his plays, although displaying the craftsmanship of all his work, are experimental in structure or content, closer to the preoccupations of his non-fiction writings, aware of the presence of death, wondering on the nature of time, attacking social wrongs with the simple realism of an old-fashioned socialist.

"An Inspector Calls" was first produced in London in 1946 and the sense of war's destructiveness, blood, tears and anguish hangs over the action, set in 1912, the end of the Edwardian era, in a prosperous house of a nouveau riche industrialist, celebrating the engagement of his daughter to a young businessman of superior social position.

The Inspector disrupts the evening, bringing news of the suicide of a working class girl who figured in the lives of all participants: father, mother, son, daughter. The mysterious, omniscient interrogator exposes the participation of each one in the girl's death, each having used selfishly the advantages of birth and wealth and its attendant powers to treat her as less than human.

Part of the fascination of the evening is watching the wheels go round, seeing the somewhat cumbersome machinery of the three-act play creating into action—it begins slowly with a dinner-party—until it is running swiftly and smoothly, enjoying the experience of Mr. Priestley setting up his targets, standing back, taking aim, and scoring bull's-eyes.

The play is a meaty melodrama, a strong metaphysical thriller in which the author rotates the formal pattern of the play—each character in turn begins arrogantly under questioning and



Sheila Ruskin, Philip Stone in J.B. Priestley play.

ends, defeated and stripped, if only temporarily, of illusion. Coupled with this is Mr. Priestley's unerring observation of humanity, and his strong indignation at the way we can treat one another. If his characters are types, they are those to which we all at times conform: self-seeking, self-important, aware of privilege and exploiting it, but evading responsibility. Says the Inspector in his final plea, spoken with controlled passion by Philip Stone: "We don't live alone. We are members of one body. We are responsible for each other."

Cunningly, Mr. Priestley mixes in metaphysics, twisting time, and turning the Inspector into a sort of avenging angel. The characters face an earthly judgment day, a preliminary purgatory from which the young emerge with more credit than the old. The author regards the play as more topical now than when he wrote it, for, he says, greed, selfishness and callousness have come back among the older people and the younger people are rebelling against it.

Campbell Singer, looking rather like Edward VII, and Elizabeth Tyrell, as his self-righteous wife, give excellent portrayals of Edwardian complacency and Sheila Ruskin is fine as their regretful daughter. Mr. Stone, as the Inspector, maintains the right beady-eyed impassivity. Bernard Miles's direction is as handsome—and as solid—as Susan Ayer's setting. Next April, to celebrate Mr. Priestley's 80th year, Laurence Olivier will direct his "Eden End" at the National Theatre, but I would not be surprised (and I would be pleased) to see some other of his plays back in London before then.

Sibelius Prize Awarded

HELSINKI, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—The 90,000-Finnish-mark Sibelius Prize for music has been awarded to Polish composer Witold Lutoski and Finnish composer Joonas Kokkonen.

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U.S. Booksellers Look Ahead to the Fall

NEW YORK (NYT)—After a sluggish summer, many booksellers in New York City are cheered by the fall and winter crop of new books. As in seasons past, the literary landscape has its humble complement of mystery novels, of Gothic romances, of how-to books and books on such tried-and-true subjects as horses and wars. But it also has these salient features:

• New novels by Graham Greene, Gore Vidal, Elie Wiesel and other old literary hands—including Thornton Wilder, who has reached the ripe age of 77—and a new collection of short stories by Isaac Bashevis Singer.

• An array of what some publishers call "gimmick" novels—including one about weird hordes of fire-spouting beetles and one about an attempt to produce a living replica of an assassinated president through the biological process known as "cloning."

• A continuing stream, though not a flood, of nonfiction books that examine aspects of American life—with a scattering of books related to the Watergate scandal. Others include a study of the presidency by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. and one on the economy by John Kenneth Galbraith. There are muckracking books about the automobile industry, the prison system and other controversial subjects. All this despite the fact that some publishers say they discern a flagging of interest in serious books about national and public affairs.

• And a bumper crop of books by and about prominent figures in the sports world—many of whom owe their fame largely to television.

In a series of interviews, several prominent publishers said they were looking anxiously to the cash registers now. Book sales were very soft this summer, apparently because many readers turned away from books to watch the Watergate hearings on television.

The number of books brought out in the first six months of this year was 14,000—according to data compiled by Publisher's Weekly, the publishing trade journal—compared with 12,000 for the same period in 1972. And that total of \$7,000 for all of 1973 was 8 percent higher than the total for 1971.

While the total number of new books has been rising, publishers have increasingly been gambling on the chance of having a huge success with a few best sellers to offset their losses in the great majority of books, which are more or less unsuccessful.

As Thomas H. Guinsburg, president of Viking Press, said:

"We general publishers hate failing, but in the vast majority of cases, when we publish a book we fail to attract the kind of audience we originally took the book on to find, and hence we fail to make money for ourselves and for the authors."

Nevertheless, a compelling story does draw an audience, as Irv Goodman, publisher of the Saturday Review Press, observed. "People like to read it," he said, "therefore it sells." And so it was with satisfaction that William Jovanovich, chairman of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, a historical novel about the period: "I think the prospects

are very good for this fall. It's hard to generalize, but there seems to be an increase in the number of books that display a strong narrative line."

Not all editors share that view, but there is undeniably plenty of action in, for instance, Graham Greene's "The Honorary Consul" (Simon & Schuster, September), which is about a group of revolutionary idealists who mistakenly kidnap a minor British functionary in Latin America. And a lot happens in Gore Vidal's "Burton" (Random House, November), a historical novel about Aaron Burr.

There is also Thornton Wilder's "Theophilus North" (Harper & Row, October), among a number of other novels by well known writers.

In the array of "gimmick novels" the one about beetles is "The Hephæstus Plague" by Thomas Page (Putnam's, December). It has been sold to Bantam Books, the paperback house, for more than \$100,000.

Putnam's advertises Page's book as a "hair-raising horror story of rampaging fire beetles." But it is known affectionately in the trade as "The Cockroach Book."

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15 1/4	7	Fabree	.40	6	x35	8 1/4	8	8	11 1/2
64%	32	FaiCam	.15e	19	749	59 1/2	56	59 3/4 +	2 1/4
13%	5 1/4	Fairind	.30e	71	23	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4 -	1/4

1972	40%	40%	Fairfield	80	20	x47	48%	48%	18	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+</
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2,815,330	12%	9 1/2	Fleming	.60	7	6	9%	9%	9%		103

0.21	+ 0.79								
0.21	+ 1.92								
44%	27%	Fluor 1.64	83	86	45%	44%	45%	+ 36	
47%	54%	Fluor p83 3		2	71%	71%	71%	216	71%
41%	14%	Fluor p20r	20r	1	144	24%	25%		35%
25%	14%	FMC 35		7	45	17%	17	17	17
39%	31%	FMC p22 23			2	32%	32	32	
9%	6%	FdFAR p22 23		4	6%	6%	6%	14	
17%	8%	FoateCB 30	10	3	10%	10%	10%	14	
13%	4%	Foate Mln		25	8%	8%	8%	21%	
33.97	+ 32								
17.21	+ 3.5								

35 1/2	22 1/2	FMK	prf.80	3	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	1/2
17	16	FtDear	.93e	16	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
31 1/2	20	FtHowd	.35a	22	56	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2 + 1/2

25	15	Gablefield	7	4	20	20	—	14	364
6%	25%	GACC Corp		19	70%	3	—	14	364
22%	18	GAF Cp	4	40	117%	11%	11%	—	33
29	17%	GAF pf 1.30		19	18%	17%	10%	14	33
36%	22%	Gam Sk	5	20	28	27%	24%	—	33
34%	24%	Gams: pf 1.75		1	28	28	3%	14	61%
45	29%	Gannett	26	28	3	33%	35%	14	22%
27%	16%	Gard Den	16	118	22%	21%	24%	17%	33

2%	4DS RI	2.30e	11	12	26%	26%	26%	4%	15%	11%	McNeil	75
7%	IIICent	1.30	5	x93	18	17%	17%	1%	17%	13%	MeadCo	60
14%	IIICent	1.30		x12	17%	17%	17%	1%				

[illegible]

4 1/2	IntT&T	1.40	7	427	32	31 1/2	32	+ 1/2	18 1/2	7 1/2	MonHorn	20
3	IntTT	prH4		1	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	- 1/2	30 1/2	17 1/2	MonHorn	1.20
5 1/2	ITT	prH4.50		13	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	+ 1/2	12 1/2	7 1/2	MonHorn	1.20

[illegible]

J. K.

194	Johns	1.50	26	23	23%	19%			
195	Harris	.55	18	19%	24%	19%			
196	Jiang	1.25	23	23%	23%	23%	15	67	35%
197	Jin	1.20	7	104	19%	19%	19%	25	25%
198	John	.50	5	18	119%	117%	119	25	25%
199	Johns	.50	8	17	20%	20%	20%	25	25%
200	John	.50	9	2	24%	24%	24%	25	25%
201	John	1.35	6	12	17%	17%	17%	25	25%
202	Johns	.75	8	18	18%	17%	17%	25	25%

19	19%	19%	19%	
1	13%	13%	13%	1%
139	17%	17%	17%	1%

19	22%	22%	22%	
1	15%	15%	15%	
36	14	14	14	+
7	44½	44½	44½	+
23	14½	14½	14½	+
263	85%	85	86	+
48	18½	18½	18½	+
46	19	18½	18½	+
271	15½	15½	15½	+

64	11	7036	17	+	24
7	1978	7938	1945	+	36

5	29%	29%	29%	16
17	29%	29%	29%+	26
28	27%	22%	22%+	26
31	15%	10%	10%+	16
11	13%	13%	13%+	16
127	67%	65%	67%+	121
3	18%	17%	18%+	16
74	13%	12%	13%+	26
x10	8%	8%	8%+	16

168	342	3392	3424	198
217	87	834	864+	342
15	217	2146	2174+	15

44	38%	38/4	38%+	46
12	32%	32	22%+	16
16	14	13%	14	
19	4%	4%	4%+	14
99	14%	14	14%	
27	12%	13	13	16
23	10%	9%	13	

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

Japan Expects Dissent
On GATT 'Declaration'

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—The forthcoming ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is expected to begin without complete prior agreement on the wording of the "Tokyo declaration" that will proclaim open the new round of international trade negotiations. The meeting begins here Sept. 12. Horomichi Miyazaki, director of the economic affairs bureau of Japan's Foreign Ministry, said today that three meetings of a preparatory committee in Geneva produced a draft of the declaration, of which the final wording of one or two paragraphs remains unresolved.

Tokyo Sets Growth Curbs

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese cabinet approved today a series of measures aimed at moderating the growth rate of the economy and halting persistent inflation. The program follows a steep increase in the Bank of Japan's discount rate Wednesday and an increase in reserve deposit requirements for commercial banks. The cabinet decided to carry over into fiscal 1974, which begins next April, 9 percent of fiscal 1973 budgetary appropriations for public works. Officials said this will have the effect of trimming government spending by about 700 billion yen in the current fiscal year. In the area of consumer credit, the cabinet decided to stiffen the terms of installment plans covering purchases of automobiles, major home appliances and other goods. The government will also ask six industries to reduce capital spending plans in fiscal 1973 by 100 billion yen. The industries comprise the steel, petrochemical, electronic and electric machinery, aluminum smelting and rolling, electric power and retail stores.

Call Money Rates Jump in Germany

FRANKFURT, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Overnight money rates here rose to 40 percent today with virtually no money on offer, dealers said. Yesterday, the rates were around 30 percent. Money market dealers said banks seemed willing to pay "any price" to obtain short-term funds as the liquidity shortage tightened. The situation could become worse if the Bundesbank does not take some measures, they added. Top credit policy officials at the Bundesbank held a meeting this morning, but they did not discuss the money market situation and there has been no change in the bank's money market policy, a spokesman said.

North Sea Gas Find

OSLO, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Norway's Ministry of Industries announced today a new gas find adjacent to the Frigg field in the North Sea but said it is too early to determine the size of the reservoir.

monetary reform and trade matters, particularly assurance of special benefits for the world's least developed countries. Mr. Miyazaki said that aside from the wording problem, delegates from nearly 80 countries have said the proposed document constitutes a good basis for the trade talks, while delegates from five or six countries have expressed dissatisfaction.

It is understood that those countries that may reject the declaration, and in so doing forfeit their right to participate in subsequent negotiations (unless they accept the declaration at a later date), include Cuba and various Andean group countries, such as Chile.

Mr. Miyazaki said the proposed declaration provides for the formation of a "trade negotiation committee," which would be based in Geneva, and which would be responsible for carrying out detailed deliberations on tariffs, non-tariff barriers, import safeguards, agricultural trade, special preferences for developing countries and other related matters. This committee, he said, would hold its first meeting sometime before Nov. 1, and all governments that have accepted the declaration by then will be allowed to send representatives to negotiate. This includes countries that are not members of GATT, he said, but some special provisions for their participation might have to be formulated.

Mr. Miyazaki said the committee is expected to take several months, perhaps until March next year, deciding upon the format and procedures of negotiations. After that period, actual bargaining will begin and probably continue until late 1975.

The outlook for an early start to bargaining is clouded by a lack of progress in the U.S. Congress on consideration of the Nixon administration's trade bill. This measure, which would give the President authorization to negotiate tariff reductions, is currently stalled in the House Ways and Means Committee, where it is likely to remain for some time.

Japan Defines Policy
TOKYO, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Japanese cabinet today announced a seven-point policy for the forthcoming GATT talks. Japan will seek overall reciprocity, substantial tariff reductions and elimination or reduction of non-tariff barriers, a cabinet statement said.

It added that Japan would like to examine multilateral safeguards with special reference to the principle of nondiscrimination. The statement said a steady expansion of trade in agricultural products, under stable market conditions, should be aimed for on the basis of mutual benefits and through cooperation between exporting and importing countries.

Consideration should also be given to securing additional benefits for the developing countries, it added.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

First Chicago in Merger Pact

First Chicago Corp., parent company of First National Bank of Chicago, is to acquire American Finance System Inc. in a merger agreement valued at \$85 million. The terms of the agreement call for First Chicago to issue one share of a new voting convertible preferred stock with a stated value of \$110 a share, in exchange for five shares of American Finance common stock. The new issue will have an annual dividend rate of 7 1/2 percent. The net effect of the transaction will be that each share of American Finance common will be exchanged for the equivalent of \$22 of stated value of the new First Chicago convertible preferred and \$140 of annual dividends. Each share of the new issue will be convertible into First Chicago common stock at a price 30 percent above the average closing price of First Chicago common stock on the New York Exchange during the 20 trading days immediately preceding the closing of the merger with a maximum closing price of \$55 for purposes of this computation. The deal is subject to approval by American Finance shareholders and the Federal Reserve Board. American Finance conducts consumer lending activities from 715 offices in 41 states. As of June 30, 1973, its total assets were approximately \$509 million.

Russia-Japan Accord on Siberia

Top Soviet and Japanese business leaders have agreed to step up joint Siberian development projects to exploit natural resources, including oil in Tyumen and natural gas in Yakutsk. Three-day talks which ended in Tokyo today aimed at narrowing differences on joint development projects before Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's visit to Moscow next October, and evaluating progress on five major projects. A Japanese spokesman

said these were oil development in Tyumen, western Siberia, natural gas and a coking coal mining project in Yakutsk, development of natural gas and coal reserves in northern Sakhalin and a forestry development in Siberia.

Uranium Venture Set for U.S.

A \$6-million uranium enrichment survey agreement signed between a group of U.S. companies and a Japanese electric power industry committee in Tokyo could lead to a \$1-billion joint venture project in the United States. Uranium Enrichment Associates Inc., which comprises Bechtel Corp., Westinghouse Electric Corp., and Union Carbide Corp., signed the agreement with the Central Research Institute for the Japanese electric power industry. The survey is aimed at establishing the best site for a uranium enrichment plant in the United States and for determining what conditions would make such a joint U.S.-Japanese venture possible. A spokesman for Uranium Enrichment Associates says that if results of the survey are favorable, the total investment in the project will be about \$1 billion.

Turkey Approves Truck Project

Turkey has authorized a \$58.2-million Turkish-Japanese venture to manufacture in Turkey trucks, engines, gear boxes and chassis for buses and minibuses. The Japanese firms Nissan Motor Co. and Mitsubishi & Co. will own 40 percent of the venture, with Nissan holding 25 percent of the shares and Mitsui 15 percent, in return for capital investment of \$5.7 million. The major Turkish partner is Anadolu Industry Holding, owning 30 percent of the shares. The remaining 30 percent will be sold to the public. The initial annual capacity of the plant is to be 12,000 vehicles and an equal number of engines and gear boxes, to be increased in six years to 50,000 vehicles.

Foreign Companies' Privileges Ended

Zambia Tightens Grip on Copper Industry

LUSAKA, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda today announced steps to secure firmer government control over the country's rich copper industry by putting its management, technical and marketing services firmly into Zambian hands.

In a surprise press conference announcement, the 49-year-old Zambian leader also said that privileges such as preferential tax treatment which the big foreign mining companies—part-owners of the industry—had been enjoying were to end. To observers here the new measures appeared to mean that the foreign mining giant Anglo-American Corp. and American Metal Climax Inc. (AMAX), would, however, retain their minority shareholding in the copper industry, the world's third-largest. The changes, tightening local control over the source of nine-tenths of the Central African state's export earnings, were part of what President Kaunda said was a government task to ensure that "the people of Zambia may have more effective control over the affairs of their economy."

Lucrative Contracts
Zambia took over control of 51 percent of the shares in the two big companies in 1969. Though reduced to minority shareholdings, the companies still held lucrative management and sales contracts, tax and exchange control privileges and the power to veto key decisions.

But President Kaunda said today there had been problems in implementing the 1969 takeover. The companies, he said, had also borrowed from abroad to finance expansion in the mines while profits were remitted outside Zambia as dividends.

"Countrymen," he declared, "we cannot allow this situation to continue." Announcing a series of measures to change the situation, he said that the copper industry would henceforth be subject to normal tax and exchange control regulations.

Minister as Chairman
His minister of mines would take over as chairman of both the Zambian copper mining companies. AMAX has a 20 percent share in one and Anglo-American 49 percent in the other. In addition to AMAX's 20 percent share and the government's 51 percent share in one of the companies, Anglo-American holds 12.75 percent and the remaining 16.75 percent is publicly owned.

All management and technical services hitherto provided by the foreign minority shareholders would now have to come from the two Zambian companies—Rozan Consolidated Mines and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines.

U.S. Farmers Get Increase Of 62% on Prices During '73

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Farmers are getting prices for their products that average 62 percent higher than they did a year ago. The latest figure includes a 20 percent rise in prices for August alone, the Agriculture Department reported yesterday.

The department's crop reporting board said many of the current prices are the highest in the century. Corn, for example, was \$1.15 a bushel a year ago; now farmers are being paid a record \$2.68 a bushel, said the report. And wheat rose \$2 in the last month alone to a new high of \$4.45 a bushel. Last year wheat was selling for \$1.51 a bushel.

The report covered the month that ended Aug. 15. Thus, it gives a picture of what happened to raw product prices in the month that followed the Nixon administration's lifting of price control lids on July 18 of all food products except beef, on which controls will be removed Sept. 12. The Agriculture Department made no attempt in the report to correlate these prices received by farmers with what consumers are paying at the supermarket. However, department officials said at least, part of any increase in prices received by farmers is ultimately passed on to the consumer.

Officials said that contributing the most to the surge of prices in late July and early August were high prices for cattle, hogs, wheat, soybeans, eggs, corn and cotton. Slight reductions were reported during the period for potatoes, apples and tomatoes.

The report said the price index received by farmers for all meat animals jumped 24 percent from mid-July to mid-August and was

68 percent higher than last year. Beef on the hoof is not covered by the freeze on beef prices, which only affects retail and wholesale prices.

Poultry items rose 36 percent from July, with chickens bringing farmers an average of 97.8 cents a pound, a one-month increase of 11.4 cents.

Agriculture officials offered little encouragement for the future. They said the August report showed that the skyrocketing trend of food prices, interrupted in July when the price index held steady, has again resumed.

Plan by Britain To Build Airliner
Irks the Dutch
THE HAGUE, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—The Dutch government is unhappy over Britain's decision to invest large sums in the development of the Hawker Siddeley HS-146, a four-engine short-takeoff and landing jet to replace the Vickers Viscount.

The HS-146 is considered in direct competition with the Dutch-West German Fokker F-28. A Dutch government spokesman said: "We are not happy about the British decision and it is being taken up at the highest level."

A Fokker spokesman said, "We expect to lose some F-28 sales in the British-influenced areas. Outside these areas, however, the F-28, by its sheer lead in development, which already has resulted in a number of different versions, will undoubtedly meet its competitor."

U.S. Banks' Borrowing Rises to 50-Year Mark

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—U.S. commercial banks faced the tightest reserve position on record in the week ended Wednesday, according to figures released yesterday through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The figures also showed the banks averaged the highest borrowings from the Federal Reserve System in more than 50 years.

The reserve position statistics reflect the tight credit policy being maintained by the Fed in an attempt to damp inflation. There are some ominous indications in the latest statistics that the Fed's tight stance is beginning to bite into the nation's credit and money expansion.

The Fed estimated that the nation's banks averaged net borrowed reserves of \$22.2 billion in the week ended Aug. 22, the previous record \$21.9 billion set in the week ended May 30.

Member bank borrowings from the Fed rose to an average of \$2.7 billion from \$1.97 billion the previous week—the highest such borrowings since February, 1921.

Member banks are required to set aside reserves equal to a percentage of their customers' deposits. Some banks may have to borrow from the Fed to meet their requirements, while others may have excesses. When total borrowings by some banks exceed surpluses of others, the difference is termed net borrowed reserves.

28% Interest Rate
The borrowing figure could easily have been much larger. Many banks have used the Fed's "discount window" so heavily in recent months that they have worn out their "welcome." At least one bank on Wednesday, for example, had to pay a 20 percent annual interest rate to borrow needed reserves from another bank after being turned away from the window, where the rate is a "benchmark" 7 1/2 percent.

Because of the pinch, many banks in the past month or so have adopted strict internal guidelines to curtail lending activities. One New York bank, for instance, refuses to make loans to companies that have not been regular customers.

That kind of attitude, analysts said, might be a factor in recent declines in business loans at leading New York banks. In the latest statement week, commercial and industrial loans on the books of the 13 leading banks dropped \$543 million, the largest one-week decline in more than

three years. Part of the decline, however, was due to technical factors involving the sale of loans from the banks' books.

Loans to finance companies fell \$41 million in the statement week, following a \$405-million drop the previous week.

Other statistics showed the Fed has had some success in containing the expansion of the money supply, the total of checking account deposits plus cash in the public's hands.

According to the Fed, the stock grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.1 percent in the statistical quarter ended Aug. 22. As recently as late last month, the growth rate was above 10 percent.

U.S. Weighs Allocations Of Propane
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The White House announced today it is proposing to establish a mandatory allocation program for propane.

The announcement was made by director of the White House Energy Policy Office, John A. Love.

A public hearing on the proposed allocation program and the system of higher pricing that may be necessary in order for it to be effective will be held on Sept. 7.

Mr. Love said that if the regulations are to become effective in time significantly to redirect to priority customers the supply of propane available this winter, it is necessary to shorten the notice for the public hearings and comment on the proposals.

The regulations, he said, are aimed at redirecting available supplies of propane back to high-priority users, encouraging refiners to maximize available supplies of propane, and restricting end-use consumption of propane by nonpriority users.

The regulations establishing the mandatory allocation program will be in effect through April 30, 1974.

After allowing for the requirements for their priority customers, suppliers must calculate the allocation to nonpriority customers which will have to be reported monthly to the Office of Oil and Gas.

Prices Rally In Late Trade On Big Board

Dow Average Gains 5 But Volume Declines

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices staged a late rally today that sent profit-takers to the beaches early for the Labor Day weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 5.04 ahead at 887.57 after being slightly on the downside throughout the morning. The NYSE index gained 0.25 to 55.64. Advances outnumbered declines by 915 to 462.

Traders went off on the three-day weekend in a definitely cheery mood. The market's surge during the usual evening-up period before a long holiday weekend left traders with a generally optimistic feeling for the fall.

Some technicians indicated that the 880 mark on the Dow Jones could be a support level for a September advance.

Volume totaled 10.53 million shares compared with 12.1 million shares yesterday.

Some blue chips and glimmers closed higher. Texas Instruments advanced 2 to 107 3/4. Du Pont 1 3/4 to 160 1/2, 3-M 1 1/4 to 86, Chesapeake-Pond's 1 1/4 to 73 1/4, Honeywell 7 8 to 109 5/8, and Caterpillar Tractor 7 3/8 to 64 1/4.

IBM, though, lost 1 1/4 to 301. MGIC Investment picked up 1 1/2 to 65 1/4. The company filed for an offering of \$100 million in sinking fund debentures and \$100 million in convertible debentures.

Engelhardt Minerals and Chemicals was up 1 5/8 to 21, McDermott (J) gained 1/8 to 79 1/4, Gardner-Denver rose 1 7/8 to 73 3/8, Aetna put on 1 1/2 to 75 1/2 and Aetna-Camden 2 5/8 to 59 3/8.

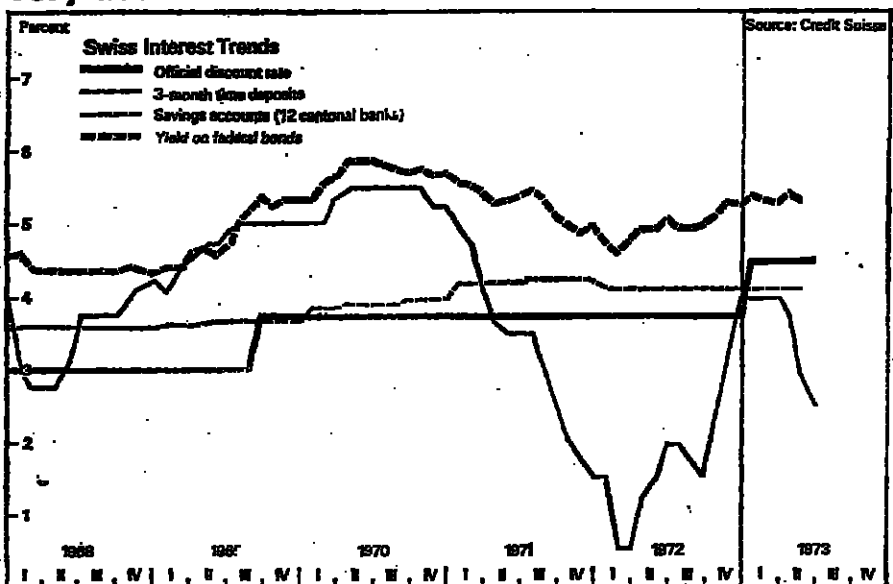
American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in slow trading. The Amer. index was up 0.06 to 22.98, and advances led declines 414 to 247.

In over-the-counter transactions, the NASDAQ industrial average gained 1.28 to 100.42. Bond prices continued to advance this week despite a rise in short-term interest rates.

Outstanding corporate bonds lost between seven and 10 basis points in yield, adding up to 1 1/2 points in price.

Report from a Major Swiss Bank

During the second quarter of 1973 activity at Credit Suisse continued to be influenced by a strong credit demand, nationally and internationally. Issuing transactions also continued to be very active.



Increased Earnings despite rising costs

In its capacity as an international full-service bank, Credit Suisse is also very active in stock exchanges throughout the world, where turnover decreased slightly. Despite a lowering in value of most currencies against the franc, foreign exchange and precious metal transactions proved to be satisfactory.

The gross income of the bank for the first half of 1973 showed an increase against the corresponding period of the previous year, despite decreasing interest margins. Inflation caused a rise in overhead costs, particularly salaries, which showed a sharp increase.

Active Credit and Interbank Business

The balance sheet total at the end of June 1973 amounts to 32.2 billion francs and thus approaches the previous record high of 32.5 billion francs. Loans in the second quarter increased by 294 million to reach a total of 10.5 billion francs, whereby investment and export financing caused a particularly strong increase in secured term loans. Foreign deposits increased by 165 million to a total of 28.9 billion francs, whereby credits from other banks rose sharply. Due to Swiss credit restrictions, the above increase is offset by a reduction in time deposits by customers to 7.1 billion francs. Deposits

in checking, savings, private and salary accounts increased satisfactorily.

Changes in the New York Organization of the Bank

Our subsidiary in New York which has handled securities transactions was merged into the SoGen-Swiss International Corp., New York, starting operations at the beginning of July. The SoGen-Swiss is an investment bank engaged in the securities and underwriting business in the United States. With our bank, a number of other large European financial institutions are participating in this company. Thanks to the strength of its partners, this institution should be in a position to occupy an important place in the New York financial market.

The custody of our customers' securities deposits in the United States does not rest with this institution, but remains with a wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse, the newly formed Swiss American Securities Inc. It is an independent organization staffed by experienced personnel.



The Credit Suisse maintains a close relationship with the Valais (S.A.) gold refinery in Balerna/Chippis (Switzerland).

Tradition and Dynamism since 1856

Founded in 1856, Credit Suisse is a big Swiss bank. Backed by long tradition, yet dynamic and forward looking in its approach, it will continue to offer its clients throughout the world the type of imaginative and innovative service which has led to its international standing and reputation.

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Wall St. Did you lose a paper fortune yesterday? Make a killing in cocoa? Find out in the *daily* Wall St. listings in the Tribune.

Schools. Where to send them is school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



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(Tomorrow Monday)

Yesterday's [Sensational FACET AFTER INCOME CEMENT

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BOOKS

Criminals at Large

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Weeks

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

GOING PLACES—By Marie West

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